



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 8/4/2005

GAIN Report Number: HR5010

Croatia

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

Country Report

2005

Approved by:

Sarah Hanson
U.S. Embassy

Prepared by:

Andreja Misir

Report Highlights:

This report provides information on the food import rules for Croatia. It includes information on labeling, packaging, food additives and import procedures. Important points of contact for U.S. food exporters are listed in the appendices. All sections of this annual report were updated in August 2005.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Vienna [AU1]
[HR]

Disclaimer: This report has been prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/FAS (in Vienna, Austria) for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

I. FOOD LAWS DEALING WITH IMPORTS

Croatian food legislation consists of the following types of laws:

- the food law and regulations (for a translation of the food law, see GAINS report HR3023)
- regulations under the law on health standards, health control over food products and objects for general use
- the law on norms and regulations;
- the law on cattle-breeding and regulations;
- the veterinary law and regulations;

Croatian food laws and regulations are valid both for domestic and imported products and border inspections are regular and consistent. Since the food law was published, Croatia is attempting to harmonize its food legislative with EU food and labeling legislation.

Scope of laws and regulations:

1. The food law (Governmental Gazette NN117/2003, NN130/2003, NN48/2004) and regulations including:

- regulation on the quality standards of cattle carcasses on a slaughtering line NN20/2004, NN10/2005;
- ordinance on levels of GMOs in products under which products that are placed on the market do not have to be labeled as containing GMOs (with a list of GMOs that can be in a product as technological trace) NN 34/2004;
- regulation on health standards of objects that are in contact with food NN46/2004;
- regulation on food for special nutritional purposes NN81/2004;
- regulation on general declaration or labeling of food NN114/2004, NN128/2004; NN09/2005; NN34/2005;
- regulation on food monitoring because of determination of nutrient levels, contaminants, additives and other food and foodstuff components and substances NN135/2004;
- regulation on citing nutritional value of food NN153/2004, NN159/2004, NN9/2005, NN82/2005;
- regulation on strong alcohols and alcoholic drinks NN 172/2004;
- regulation on coffee, grain coffee substitutes and products from coffee and grain coffee substitutes NN172/2004;
- regulation on food additives NN173/2004;
- regulation on "domestic" sugar and the rest of saharides (sugars), their solutions as well as starch and starch solutions NN 174/2004;
- regulation on natural mineral water, natural spring water and table water NN 2/2005, NN79/2005;

- regulation on toxins, metals, metalloids and other harmful substances that can be found in food NN16/2005;
- regulation on highest allowed quantities of veterinary drug residues in food NN29/2005;
- regulation on beer and beer with supplements NN42/2005, NN57/2005;
- regulation on products similar to chocolates, cream-products and bonbon products NN73/2005 / this regulation will be applied from 1st of January 2006 until then the regulation on basic requirements for coco-products, products similar to chocolates, cream-products and bonbon products (NN90/1996 and NN 12/1997) is still in effect;
- regulation on cacao and chocolate products NN73/2005 / this regulation will be applied on the 1st of January 2006 until then the regulation on basic requirements for coco-products, products similar to chocolates, cream-products and bonbon products (NN90/1996 and NN 12/1997) is still in effect;
- regulation on cookies and cookie related products NN73/2005 / this regulation will be applied on the 1st of January 2006. Until then the regulation on quality of cookies and cookie related products (NN53/1991 and NN 158/2003) is still valid;
- regulation on grains, mill and bakery products, pastry, dough and dough products NN78/2005 / this regulation will be applied on 1st of January 2006. Until then the regulation on the quality of grain, milling and bakery products, dough and fast frozen dough (NN53/1991 and NN 158/2003) is still in effect;
- regulation on marks of authenticity and marks of geographical origin of food NN 80/2005 / this regulation will be applied on the 1st of November 2005;
- regulation on quality of pig carcasses and halves on slaughter line NN85/2005 / this regulation will be applied on 1st of January 2006. Until then the regulation on determining categories and classes of pork carcasses and halves (NN119/1999 and NN 13/2001) is still in effect;
- all the regulations are still not issued so old regulations mentioned later in the text are still valid

This law regulates:

- general principles and requirements relating to the hygiene and sanitary safety of food and feed,
- the obligations of food business operators and feed business operators regarding the hygiene and sanitary safety of food, including feed,
- general requirements relating to food
- general requirements for obtaining the registration of geographical indications and designation of origin or the food and the traditional reputation of the food,
- general requirements relating to the declaration and labeling of food and feed,
- general requirements for placing food and feed on the market,
- general requirements for placing novel foods on the market,
- general requirements for placing food and feed which contains genetically modified organisms or consists of them on the market,
- the system of official control of food and feed,
- the system of authorized testing laboratories and reference laboratories,
- crisis and emergency management,
- foundation of the Croatian Food Agency,
- authority and responsibilities of the competent authorities regarding food and feed produced in the Republic of Croatia or imported and placed on the market of the Republic of Croatia.
- This law applies to all stages of production, processing, storage and distribution of food and feed, except for primary production, preparation, handling and storage of food in households intended for personal consumption and feeding of household animals, which are not intended for sale on the market.

2. The law on health standards, health control over food products and objects

of general use (Governmental Gazette NN 1/1997). Since the food law was published articles on foodstuff and objects of general use that are in direct contact with food are not valid any more, but some of the derived regulations are still valid until all the food law regulations get published.

- regulation on conditions of preservation of food products and objects of general use with ionization radiation NN46/1994;
- regulations on microbiological standards for food products NN46/1994, NN20/2001, NN40/2001, NN125/2003, NN32/2004;
- regulation on the quantity of pesticides, toxins, mikotoxins, metals, histamines and similar substances which can be found in food products; and other conditions connected to health standards of food products, and objects of general use NN46/1994, NN45/1998, NN11/2001, NN39/2003 – valid only on articles concerned with pesticides. All other products are covered under the new regulations (see Section 1 on the Food Law).

3. The law on norms (NN 163/2003). Regulations that are a part of the law on norms (and relevant for this report) are valid until regulations under the food law replace them, including:

- regulation on the basic requirements for beverages and mineral water NN23/1997;
- regulation on the basic requirements for edible oil, margarines, and similar products, mayonnaise, dips, salads, and other products on basis of oil and fat NN39/1999;
- regulation on the basic requirements for salt for human consumption NN15/1997;
- regulation on the basic requirements for olive oil NN35/1999;
- regulation on the basic requirements on snack products NN52/1997
- regulation related to the quality of fish, crabs, sea-urchin, shells, frogs, snails, turtles, and their products (taken from ex-Yugoslavia governmental gazette sl. List SFRJ, num. 46/91, NN53/1991, NN96/1997).

The function of this law is to protect consumers; develop the Croatian market; simplify international trade; protect the environment, human and animal health; and harmonize products. Regulations under this law proscribe quality standards that food products must have.

4. The laws on cattle-breeding (NN 70/1997 NN 36/1998, NN76/1999, NN151/2003) and their derived regulations and ordinances. Regulations derived from these laws on cattle breeding are valid until regulations under the food law replace them, including:

- regulation on the quality of honey and other bee products NN 20/2000;
- regulation on feed NN 26/1998;
- regulations on quality standards of cattle carcasses on slaughtering line NN20/2004, NN10/2005
- regulation on quality standards of pig carcasses on slaughtering line NN85/2005. This regulation will be applied on the 1st of January 2006. Until then, the regulation on determining categories and classes of pork carcasses and halves (NN119/1999 and NN 13/2001) is still in effect.

This law regulates other items including trade with animals, the quality of animal feed and animal products (e.g. honey and honey products) and quality standards and labeling.

5. The veterinary law (NN 70/1997, NN105/2001, NN172/2003) and derived regulations (relevant for this report):

- regulation on shipment of products of animal origin for which there are no veterinarian or health issues when imported or transshipped through Republic of Croatia NN98/1993, NN159/1998, NN 1/2001;
- ban of use of certain veterinarian medicines on animals whose meat and products are used for food NN 4/2002;
- regulation on monitoring measures for specific substances and their residues in live animals and products of animal origin NN118/2004 ...

This law deals with vet-health control for aforementioned products and the required accompanying documents. It regulates the import, export, and transit of shipments with animals, animal products, animal semen, feed, veterinarian drugs, and other products for animals.

II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

(Nutritional Labeling, Biotechnology Labeling, Health Claims, Organic Labeling)

A. General requirements

1. The food law (NN 117/2003, NN48/2004) provided general rules on product labeling and minimum requirements for a label. General labeling of food is regulated by a regulation as defined by the food law and is called the Regulation On General Declaration Or Labeling Of Food (NN114/2004, 34/2005).

-- Food Law Requirements:

Food that is placed on the market of the Republic of Croatia must have a declaration (or label). The declaration must include all written indications, a market indication, trademark, brand name, and a picture or symbol referring to the food that is placed on the packaging. A sticker or tag should be placed on the documents and all notifications that accompany or refer to that food.

The declaration must contain the following information:

- the name of the food under which it is sold;
- the list of ingredients;
- the quantity of specific ingredients or the category of the ingredients;
- the net quantity for the packaged food;
- the expiration date;
- storage conditions and when necessary, whether the storage conditions can influence the food's duration;
- the name and address of the producer or the person who packages the food and/or places it on the market;
- for imported products, one must put the name and address of the importer's head office and the country of origin next to the name and address of the producer;
- the details about the place of origin, if absence of this information could be misleading to the consumer about the true origins of the product;
- instructions and usage where necessary for proper handling;
- for beverages containing more than 1.2% vol. of alcohol, the true strength of the alcohol by the volume must be stated.

-- The Requirements of the Regulation On General Declaration Or Labeling Of Food:

This regulation prescribes the general labelling requirements for packed and unpacked food, as well as some rules for presenting and marketing the food. According to this regulation, food must be labelled in a way that the information on the label does not mislead the

consumer. The declaration (label) must contain the same information that is already prescribed by the food law, but this regulation specifies the details for every line statement. It also demands that the declaration (label) contain additional information if specific regulations for specific food products demand so.

The Declaration or Labelling for Novel Foods

According to the food law, novel foods must be labelled with additional, special information about the characteristics and features of the novel food or its ingredient (that differ from the existing food or food ingredient). The declaration must contain information about the changed characteristics or features including the method used to create the characteristic. The food and food ingredients containing or consisting of GMOs, must have a visible indication that indicates it contains or consists of GMOs, including using the term "GMO". The indication must clearly state "genetically modified organisms" or contain the sentence "This product contains genetically modified organisms." The food and food ingredients originating from GMOs but not containing them must have a visible indication that they originate from GMOs. The requirements regarding the declaration of novel food will be published by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare in accordance with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management in the future.

2. Food placed on the Croatian market must have a label written in the Croatian language in the Latin alphabet. Multi-language labeling is allowed.

3. Products are not allowed entry with only a standard U.S. label. A Croatian label must also accompany the product. In some special cases, products may be imported without a Croatian label, but the product cannot be sold until a trade inspection ensures that a Croatian label is attached to the product.

4. Stick-on labels, meeting local requirements, can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label.

5. In some special cases products may be imported without a Croatian label, but the product cannot be sold until a trade inspection ensures that a Croatian label is attached to the product.

6. Labels for the food service sector do not have to be firmly attached to the product package. However, when a product is placed on the market, the label must include the following information: the name of the food under which it is sold, expiry date, the name and address of the producer or the person who packages the food and/or places it on the market, and other information if so prescribed by a specific regulation.

7. We are not aware of any products sold with only U.S. standard labeling.

8. The country of origin is the country in which the food product is produced (that is, the country in which the food underwent technological processes that significantly changed its characteristics).

The Regulation On General Declarations Or Labeling Of Foods specifies the required language for stating expiry date, how the expiry date should be marked, for which products expiry date is not required, and defines the shelf life. According to the regulation, the shelf life is a minimal period for food "life" duration. That is the date by which food keeps its properties when properly stored.

9. The Croatian authorities do not grant exceptions to their labeling regulations.

B. Nutritional Labeling Requirements

-- the food law (NN117/2003, NN48/2004) prescribes the general rules on labeling

-- regulation on citing nutritional value of food (NN153/2004, NN159/2004, NN9/2005, NN82/2005) prescribes nutritional value labeling for end consumer foods and foods for institutions and the service sector.

-- regulation on food for special nutritional purposes (NN81/2004) covers special additions to the label for baby food, food without gluten, kitchen salt replacements, food for special medical purposes, diet food for weight reduction, food for diabetics, food with small and/or decreased and/or changed nutrition value, food with bigger content and/or enriched with nutritional content, food with increased or decreased energy level and food supplements.

-- regulation on natural mineral water, natural spring water and table water (NN 2/2005, NN79/2005) covers special additions to the label for water.

1. Nutritional labeling is not mandatory except for food that has a nutritional statement on the label or if the nutritional statement is used when the food is marketed.

2. Implied claims such as "you would not believe that something so light could taste so good" are not forbidden by law but are not recommended.

Health claims on food that have the same characteristics as other typical food are not permitted.

III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

A. Package size for food products is determined by the regulations on measuring requirements or packaging (NN23/1997, NN29/1997, NN93/1997, NN159/1998, NN77/2001, NN22/2002, NN77/2003, NN82/2003, NN38/2004). These regulations prescribe package nominal fillings, marking of the quantities, etc.

B. Companies or persons that put food in packages are obligated to collect used packaging, according to the regulation on managing container waste (NN 53/1996). This regulation will soon be replaced with a new one that will be in compliance with EU regulations. The only collecting organization for this purpose is currently operating in Zagreb. However, it can be hired to do the same job in any part of Croatia. In other towns in Croatia, the regulation is not followed, and the Ministry of Environment is trying to prosecute big companies because of bad waste management practices. However, these cases are still pending in the courts.

C. Limitations for each type of packaging material are prescribed by the regulation on health standards of objects that are in contact with food (NN46/2004). This regulation prescribes in details what certain packaging material can consist of. The main requirement is that packaging material does not negatively impact the organoleptic, chemical or physical characteristic of the food and can not consist or release compounds that could be harmful to human health.

IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

A. Additives are regulated by the regulation on additives that can be found in food products (NN 173/2004) this includes: use of aromas, secondary substances in production process, and enzymes.

The Croatian list of additives (consisting of separate lists for separate types and groups of foods and separate additive categories) is not called the CODEX additive list. However, it contains most CODEX additives with the only difference being presentation of the list itself. If a certain additive is not on the Croatian list, and it is legally used in an exporting country-- than that additive is permitted in Croatia after the Commission for Food Additives (under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) gives its consent.

B. The regulatory authorities developed positive additive lists (including separate lists for separate types and groups of food and separate additive categories). The list can be obtained on the governmental gazette web page at: www.nn.hr. There is no English version of the list.

V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

A. The maximum content of certain pesticide or pesticide residues in foodstuffs is governed by the regulations on quantity of pesticides, toxins, mikotoxins, metals, histamines and similar substances which can be found in food products and other conditions connected to health standards of food products and objects of general use (NN 46/1994, NN45/1998). This piece of legislation is currently valid only for pesticides, and even these requirements are expected to be replaced by new regulations soon. Other contaminants in food are regulated by the regulation on toxins, metals, metalloids and other harmful substances that can be found in food (NN16/2005) and the regulation on highest allowed quantities of veterinary drug residues in food (NN29/2005).

At the moment pesticides are listed alphabetically with corresponding maximum content for certain foods. This regulation is enforced by municipal and customs sanitary and veterinary inspection officials.

B. The pesticide residue list is positive, i.e., stating what is permitted, versus, what is not permitted.

C. According to the plant protection law (NN 10/1994, NN117/2003), all pesticides must be registered (a new law on plant protection chemicals was published this year NN70/2005, but it will be applied on January 1, 2007). The registration application should be sent to:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Vukovarska 78
10 000 Zagreb
tell: +385 1 610 6656

VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

A. Food products do not have to be registered for import into Croatia, but they have to comply with food-quality standards prescribed by the Croatian laws and regulations.

Food for special nutritional purposes (food for special medical purpose, food without gluten, food with labeled health claims, food supplements that are over daily recommended allowances, food supplements for sportsmen, etc) must have receive an approval from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to be placed on the market. These food products can only be sold in specialized pharmacies and specialized medical shops approved by the Board

for Food Supplements. Board members are appointed by the Minister of Health, and that board also approves mentioned products for placing them on the market. To get an approval for importing or placing a product on the market an importer/distributor must send a request to the Board for Food Supplements in the Ministry of Health (address: Ksaver 200a, 10000 Zagreb, telephone: +385 1 4677102).

The request must contain:

1. details on the qualitative and quantitative product composition
2. tests on quality of inputs (input specifications, origin and analytical methods, certificates for inputs that could contain BSE/TSE and GMOs and adequate producer statements)
3. description of the production method
4. test of composition of the finished product
5. test for stability of the final product (if Board thinks it is needed)
6. product usage and instructions for use
7. product usage limits and special warnings if they exist
8. analytical report from the Croatian Public Health Institute on being safe to use from a health standpoint and their opinion on the truthfulness of the label
9. opinions and reports from other scientific -research institutions or experts for specific areas and other data that the Board demands (identification of medicinal herbs, testing of composition and amounts of active compounds, opinion on being harmless, etc)
10. imported products require proof that the product is registered and sold in the producing country and proof that it is sold in at least two EU countries
11. photocopied receipt for registration charges and proof that analytical costs were paid

Documents from bullets 2,6,7, 10 must be originals or validated photocopies and translated into the Croatian language. The company that applies for the product import/sales registration must cover the charges.

B. All shipments that contain food will go to sanitary inspection, that is, they will be randomly tested for quality, health standards, and GMO content.

C. Product samples shipped via express mail and food for fairs are treated like any other imports, so they will be tested for quality, health standards and GMO content.

D. Upon the import of food, which according to the food legislation is required to have an obligatory certificate on sanitary safety, the consignments must contain a regulated international certificate on the sanitary safety of the consignment (if it has not been determined otherwise by an international convention). For the food being imported, international certificates on the sanitary safety of the consignment can be recognised based on bilateral and multilateral conventions, issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. If the conventions are non-existent, recognition of the international certificates and other documents shall be carried out through enforced regulations. Inspectors have the right to ask for GMO-free certificates, additional information from the producer, or certificates from competent authorities in the country of export. For example, producers specification, certificate of origin, certificate of compliance with certain regulations, etc.

VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

A. Consumers Packaging or municipal waste disposal, see section III, item B.

B. Only metric weights and measures are accepted.

C. Fortification of foods with vitamins and minerals is permitted. In this case labeling

must be carried out according to the regulation on food for special nutritional purposes (NN81/2004), and the product must receive approval from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to be placed on the market.

D. Genetically modified organisms (GMO) and food produced from them are regulated by the Food Law (for a translation of the Food Law, see GAINS report HR3023) and the ordinance on levels of GMOs in products under which products that are placed on the market do not have to be labeled as containing GMO (with a list of GMOs that can be in a product as trace amounts) NN 34/2004 (for details, see GAINS report HR 5009).

E. Dietetic or special use foods fall under the regulation on food for special nutritional purposes (NN81/2004).

F. Food sanitation:

This subject is covered by the Food law (NN117/2003, NN 130/2003, NN48/2004), the regulation on health standards of objects that are in contact with food (NN46/2004) and the veterinary law (NN 70/1997, NN105/2001, NN172/2003) that deals with animal breeding and slaughtering houses hygiene.

Allowed chemical preservatives are listed in the regulation on food additives (NN173/2004). Certain food can be preserved with ionizing radiation according to regulation from (NN 46/1994).

G. Marine products: regulation about quality of fish, crabs, sea-urchin, shells, frogs, snails, turtles, and their products (from ex Yugoslavia governmental gazette sl. List SFRJ, num. 46/91, NN53/1991, NN96/1997)

H. Animal quarantine: to import live animals, animals must pass through quarantine.

I. Wine is regulated by the law on wine (NN96/2003), beer is regulated by the regulation on beer and beer with supplements (NN42/2005), and strong alcohol is regulated by the regulation on strong alcohols and alcoholic drinks NN 172/2004.

J. Organic products:

According to the regulation on labeling of organic products (NN 13/2002), a label must contain:

- name of the product,
- date of production,
- name and address of producer or importer and their number from the list for producers of organic/eco agricultural and food products,
- country of origin,
- list of compounds in decreasing order,
- net weight,
- the word: "eco" product (ekoproizvod),
- name of inspection service,
- unique number of acknowledgment,
- other data in compliance with special regulations.

K. Product samples and mail order shipments are treated like any other import.

VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/OR TRADE MARK LAWS

A. Trademarks and brand names are legally protected in Croatia with laws that are in compliance with EU legislative. A trademark is valid for a period of 10 years, and after ten years validity has to renewed. The number of renewals is indefinite.

B. Companies interested in registering trademarks or brand names must apply at the State Intellectual Property Office (open from 9:00 to 14:00 hours) where all information and application forms are available. If a company wants to contact a lawyer for assistance, the State Intellectual Property Office has a list of legal representatives. The following are the address and telephone numbers for the State Intellectual Property Office:

DRŽAVNI ZAVOD ZA INTELEKTUALNO VLASNIŠTVO

Ulica grada Vukovara 78

10000 Zagreb

HRVATSKA

Tel. + 385 1 6106 436

+ 385 1 6106 328

+ 385 1 6106 410

e-mail: ipo.croatia@patent.tel.hr

IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

A. Incoming goods go through custom storage at transport terminals or airports. After the goods arrive at the custom storage, the importer or freight forwarder should start procedures for checking and clearing goods, which includes special documents that should be sent to the Inspection Departments and the Customs Office. The procedure starts at the Sanitary Inspection Department of the Ministry of Health which checks all products (except meat, which is checked by Veterinary Inspection Department from Ministry of Agriculture). Samples are taken for quality checking every time an import occurs. If the border inspector (sanitary or veterinary) trusts the importer, on the basis of regular importing, than products are inspected only periodically (e.g. every three mounts). The importer must pay for product examinations. If products are of suspicious quality their sales will be banned until analyses is conducted and proven otherwise. Custom clearance and removal from storage is carried out under the supervision of a custom officer who compares the documents with the commodities after they were checked by a sanitary or veterinary inspector for ingredients and quality.

Documents needed for meat import can be found at:
USDA office in Croatia see appendix II

Custom rates and documents for imports can be found at:

<http://www.carina.hr>

(This web site is only in Croatian. For clarification, contact your Croatian partner or one of freight forwarding companies to determine the proper rates.)

B. Custom import documents should be in Croatian, but documents in English language are accepted.

C. Average length of custom clearance for food products, if all documents are in order, is one day.

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

Control over the products that are regulated by the laws on food, cattle-breeding and veterinary law and regulations (see Section I, a), wine law and regulations (see VII. I):

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
tel. 00385(0)1 6106111
fax. 00385 (0)1 6109201
e-mail: office@mps.hr
web page: www.mps.hr

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Veterinary Department
tel. 00385(0)1 6106207
fax. 00385 (0)1 6109207
e-mail: office@mps.hr
web page: www.mps.hr

Control over products that are regulated by the food law and law on health standards, health control over food products and objects of general use and regulations (see Section I, a):

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Deputy Minister for Economy
Ksaver 200a
10 000 Zagreb
tel. 00385(0)1 4607555
tel./fax. 00385(0)1 4677076
web page: www.miz.hr

Control over the law on norms and regulations (see Section I, a):

State Office for Standardization and Metrology (will separate to two offices)
Ulica grada Vukovara 78
10 000 Zagreb
tel. 00385 (0)1 6106111
fax. 00385(0)1 6109324
web page: www.dznm.hr

General trade legislation:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Economy, Labor and Entrepreneurship
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb

tel. 00385(0)1 6106111
e-mail: info@mingo.hr
web page: www.mingo.hr

Control over laws dealing with waste disposal:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Environment
Ulica Republike Austrije 20
10 000 Zagreb
tel. 00385(0)1 3782444
web page: www.mzopu.hr

Useful contact for all general advice on food trade in Croatia:

Croatian Chamber of Economy (Commerce)
Agriculture, Food Industry and Forestry Department
Rooseveltova trg 2
P.O. Box 630
10000 Zagreb
tel. 00385 (0)1 4826066
00385 (0)1 4826068
fax. 00385 (0)1 4561545
e-mail: poljoprivreda@hgk.hr
web page: www.hgk.hr

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

State inspection services that have control over food samples and their testing:

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Border Veterinary Inspection
tel. 00385(0)1 6106663
fax. 00385 (0)1 6109207
e-mail: ivan.susac@mps.hr
web page: www.mps.hr

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Veterinary Inspection Department
tel. 00385(0)1 6106722
fax. 00385 (0)1 6109207
e-mail: agaspar@mps.hr
web page: www.mps.hr

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Sanitary Inspection
Ksaver 200a
10 000 Zagreb
tel. 00385(0)1 4677102
web page: www.miz.hr

Government of Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Environment
Ulica Republike Austrije 20
10 000 Zagreb
Environment Protection Department
tel. 00385(0)1 3782444
fax. 00385(0)1 3772822
web page: www.mzopu.hr

Information source for reports on Croatia and other countries is found at:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attacherep/default.asp>

EMBASSY (FAS/USDA) POINT OF CONTACT

For questions regarding other issues not covered in this report, please contact:

Ms. Andreja Misir
American Embassy
Agricultural Section
Thomas Jefferson St. #2
10000 Zagreb
tel. 00385 1 665 8951
mob. 00385 (0)91 4552365
e-mail: amisir@inet.hr